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Terms	Documents
11 same splice adj acceptor	7

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11 same splice adj acceptor ▲▼

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<u>DB Name</u>	<u>Query</u>	<u>Hit Count</u>	<u>Set Name</u>
ALL	11 same splice adj acceptor	7	<u>L3</u>
ALL	11 same polyadenylation adj signal	12	<u>L2</u>
ALL	internal adj ribosome adj entry adj site	146	<u>L1</u>

examining records
11 RD (unique items)

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Set	Items	Description
S1	1975	INTERNAL(W) RIBOSOME(W) ENTRY(W) SITE
S2	564	RD (unique items)
S3	6520	POLYADENYLATION(W) SIGNAL
S4	7	S2(F)S3
S5	7	RD (unique items)
S6	4074	SPLICE(W) ACCEPTOR
S7	5	S2(F)S6
S8	5	RD (unique items)
S9	30	S2 NOT PY=>1993
S10	29	RD (unique items)
S11	30	S2 NOT PY=>1993
S12	29	RD (unique items)
S13	1223	S6 NOT PY=>1993
S14	431	RD (unique items)
S15	16	S14(F)S3
S16	16	RD (unique items)

>>>KWIC option is not available in file(s): 41, 77, 399

16/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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07771856 BIOSIS NO.: 000092075227

**VIRAL TRANSCRIPTION IN HUMAN KERATINOCYTE CELL LINES IMMORTALIZED BY HUMAN
PAPILLOMAVIRUS TYPE-16**

AUTHOR: ROHLFS M; WINKENBACH S; MEYER S; RUPP T; DURST M

AUTHOR ADDRESS: INST. VIRUSFORSCHUNG, DEUTSCHES KREBSFORSCHUNGSZENTRUM, IM
NEUENHEIMER FELD 280 6900 HEIDELBERG 6900

*poly adenylation signal
+ splice acceptor*

Set	Items	Description
S1	0	FUNCTIONAL (W) INTEGRATION (S) HETEROLOGOUS (W) GENE
S2	64	FUNCTIONAL (S) INTEGRATION (S) INTRON
S3	17469137	PD < 1996
S4	52	S2 (S) GENE
S5	20	RD (unique items)
S6	39	RANDOM (S) GENE (S) INSERTION (S) HOST (S) GENOME
S7	21	RD (unique items)

>>>KWIC option is not available in file(s): 41, 77, 399

7/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
 DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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07906728 BIOSIS NO.: 000093005851
SITE-SPECIFIC RETROTRANSPOSONS OF THE TRYPA NOSOMATID PROTOZOA
 AUTHOR: AKSOY S
 AUTHOR ADDRESS: YALE UNIV. MACARTHUR CENTER MOLECULAR PARASITOL., 333 CEDAR ST., 700 LEPH, NEW HAVEN, CONN. 06510-8056, USA.
 JOURNAL: PARASITOL TODAY 7 (10). 1991. 281-285.
 FULL JOURNAL NAME: Parasitology Today
 CODEN: PATOE
 RECORD TYPE: Abstract
 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Retrotransposons are mobile genetic elements that have invaded a wide variety of organisms. While these mobile elements share *gene* homologies and structural features with retroviruses, they have lost the ability to produce infectious particles. Typically these elements are 5-10 kilobases (kb) in length, are conserved in their structural organization and are present in many copies in the genomes into which they have integrated. Retrotransposons generally interrupt their *host* *genome* promiscuously and thus cause a variety of *random* effects. In general, their *insertion* results in mutations, inversions, deletions or rearrangements among *host* sequences. All of these changes are thought to add to the plasticity of the *host* *genome* and thus contribute to a faster pace of evolutionary development. However, because of the *random* nature of insertions, it has been difficult to attribute any one specific function to these diverse elements. Here, Serap Aksoy describes a newly recognized family of mobile elements that are different from most retrotransposons in that they have the ability to integrate into specific *host* sequences.

7/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
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06728644 BIOSIS NO.: 000088038070
 FUNCTIONAL (S) INTEGRATION (S) HETEROLOGOUS (W) GENE